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ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AND REENACT WITH AMENDMENTS CHAPTER 8 ARTICLE 2 (SECTIONS 8-26 TO 8-36) OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF CUMBERLAND, THE CITY'S FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM."

WHEREAS, local governments must meet the minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program in order to be eligible for benefits thereunder; and

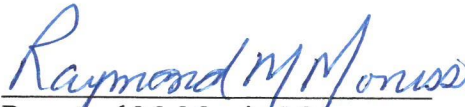
WHEREAS, in order to meet those requirements and remain eligible for those benefits, the City is amending its Floodplain Management Ordinance pursuant to the terms of this Ordinance.

NOW THEREFORE:

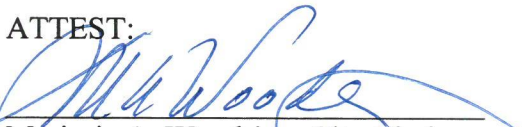
SECTION 1: BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND that sections 8-26 to 8-36 of the Code of the City of Cumberland be and are hereby repealed and reenacted with amendments, to read as is set forth in the attachment hereto:

SECTION 2: AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that this Ordinance shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Passed this **3rd** day of **March**, 2020.


Raymond M. Morris, Mayor

ATTEST:


Marjorie A. Woodring, City Clerk

1st reading: Feb. 18, 2020
2nd reading: March 3, 2020
3rd reading: March 3, 2020
Passed 5-0

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Sec. 8-26. - Short title.

This article shall hereafter be referred to as the Floodplain Management Ordinance of the City of Cumberland.

Sec. 8-27. – General provisions.

(a) *Findings.*

- (1) The *Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)* has identified *special flood hazard areas (SFHA's)* within the boundaries of the city. *SFHAs* are subject to periodic inundation which may result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare. *Structures* that are inadequately elevated, improperly *floodproofed*, or otherwise unprotected from flood damage also contribute to flood losses.
- (2) The city, by resolution, agreed to meet the requirements of the *National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)* and was accepted for participation in the program on ~~[DATE OF REGULAR PROGRAM ENTRY]February 18, 1981.~~
~~September 1, 19831978.~~ As of that date or as of ~~[DATE OF FIRST EFFECTIVE FIRM]February 18, 1981September 1, 19831978,~~ the initial effective date of the ~~[COMMUNITY NAME]Allegany County~~city *FIRM(s)*, all *development and new construction*, as defined herein, are to be compliant with these regulations.

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- (b) *Statutory authorization.* The Maryland General Assembly, in Md. Code Ann., Land Use Article, Title 4, has established as policy of the State that the orderly development and use of land and structures requires comprehensive regulation through the implementation of planning and zoning control, and that planning and zoning controls shall be implemented by local government in order to, among other purposes, secure the public safety, promote health and general welfare, and promote the conservation of natural resources. Therefore, the city ~~[COMMISSION/COUNCIL]Board of County Commissioners~~ council does hereby adopt the following floodplain management regulations.
- (c) *Statement of purpose.* It is the purpose of these regulations to promote the public health, safety and general welfare, and to:

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- (1) Protect human life, health and welfare;

- (2) Encourage the utilization of appropriate construction practices, in order to prevent or minimize flood damage in the future;
- (3) Minimize *flooding* of water supply and sanitary sewage disposal systems;
- (4) Maintain natural drainage;
- (5) Reduce financial burdens imposed on the *community*, its governmental units and its residents, by discouraging unwise design and construction of *development* in areas subject to *flooding*;
- (6) Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with *flooding* and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (7) Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (8) Minimize damage to public facilities and other utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges;
- (9) Reinforce that those who build in and occupy *SFHAs* should assume responsibility for their actions;
- (10) Minimize the impact of *development* on adjacent properties within and near *flood-prone* areas;
- (11) Provide that the *flood* storage and conveyance functions of *floodplains* are maintained;
- (12) Minimize the impact of *development* on the natural and beneficial functions of *floodplains*;
- (13) Prevent *floodplain* uses that are either hazardous or environmentally incompatible; and
- (14) Meet *community* participation requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 44 CFR Section 59.22.

(d) *Areas to which these regulations apply.* These regulations shall apply to all *SFHAs* within the jurisdiction of ~~the [COMMUNITY NAME] Allegany County, the city, -~~ and identified in subsection (e) of this section.

(e) *Basis for establishing SFHAs and base flood elevations.*

- (1) For the purposes of these regulations, the minimum basis for establishing *SFHAs* and *base flood elevations* is the *Flood Insurance Study (FIS)* for the city ~~[TITLE OF FIS] Allegany County, Maryland a~~ And Incorporated Areas dated April 3, 2020 [DATE OF FIS], or the most recent revision thereof, and the accompanying *Flood Insurance Rate Map(s) (FIRMs)* and all subsequent amendments and revisions to the *FIRMs*. The *FIS* and *FIRMs* are retained on file and available to the public at the city's engineering department, 20 Bedford St, Cumberland, MD 21502. Allegany County Complex, 701 Kelly Road, Cumberland, MD 21502. [INSERT LOCATION].

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Comment [kgw1]: We won't know this date until FEMA issues the Letter of Final Determination (LFD).

Comment [kgw2]: County to insert location where hard copy maps can be viewed.

- (2) Where field surveyed topography or digital topography indicates that ground elevations are below the closest applicable *base flood elevation*, even in areas not delineated as a special flood hazard on the *FIRM*, the area shall be considered as *SFHA*.

- (3) To establish *base flood elevations* in *SFHAs* that do not have such elevations shown on the *FIRM*, the *Floodplain administrator* may provide the best available data for *base flood elevations*, may require the applicant to obtain available information from Federal, State or other sources, or may require the applicant to establish *SFHAs* and *base flood elevations* as set forth in sections 8-28(c)(d) and (e) of these regulations.

~~(3) In areas where there are no FEMA mapped floodplains, Allegany County shall utilize supplemental flood studies prepared by Purdum and Jeschke Consulting Engineers and Land Surveyors, dated 1986, as the best available data. The subject studies include the following basins: Fairgo; Tributary to Braddock Run and Triple Lakes, Upper Georges Creek and Warrior Run.~~

- (f) *Abrogation and greater restrictions.* These regulations are not intended to repeal or abrogate any existing regulations and ordinances, including subdivision regulations, zoning ordinances, *building codes*, or any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. In the event of a conflict between these regulations and any other ordinance, the more restrictive shall govern.

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- (g) *Interpretation.* In the interpretation and application of these regulations, all provisions shall be:

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- (1) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (2) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and,
- (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

Notes referencing publications of *FEMA* refer to the most recent edition of those publications, are intended only as guidance, and do not bind or alter the authority of the *Floodplain administrator* to interpret and apply these regulations.

- (h) *Warning and disclaimer of liability.*

- (1) The degree of *flood* protection required by these regulations is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur, and *flood* heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. These regulations do not imply that land outside of the *SFHAs* or uses that are permitted within such areas will be free from *flooding* or *flood* damage.

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- (2) These regulations shall not create liability on the part of ~~the city~~the [COMMUNITY NAME] Allegany County, any official, officer or employee thereof, the *Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE)* or *FEMA*, for any *flood* damage that results from reliance on these regulations or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

- (i) *Severability.* Should any section or provision of these regulations be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the regulations as a whole, or any part thereof, other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

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Sec. - 8-28. Definitions.

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in these regulations shall be interpreted to have the meaning they have in common usage and to give these regulations the most reasonable application.

Accessory structure: A building or *structure* on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal *structure*. For the purposes of these regulations, an accessory structure shall be used solely for parking of vehicles and limited storage.

Agreement to submit an elevation certificate: A form on which the applicant for a permit to construct a building or *structure*, to construct certain horizontal additions, to place or replace a *manufactured home*, to substantially improve a building, *structure*, or *manufactured home*, agrees to have an *Elevation certificate* prepared by a *licensed* professional engineer or *licensed* professional surveyor, as specified by the *Floodplain administrator*, and to submit the certificate:

- (1) Upon placement of the *lowest floor* and prior to further vertical construction; and
- (2) Prior to the final inspection and issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.

Agricultural Building: ~~A structure used solely for the production, harvesting, storage, raising or drying of agricultural commodities and livestock; and specifically excludes any structures for human habitation.~~

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Alteration of a watercourse: For the purpose of these regulations, alteration of a watercourse includes, but is not limited to widening, deepening or relocating the channel, including excavation or filling of the channel. Alteration of a watercourse does not include construction of a road, bridge, culvert, dam, or in-stream pond unless the channel is proposed to be realigned or relocated as part of such construction.

Area of shallow flooding: A designated Zone AO on the *Flood Insurance Rate Map* with a 1-percent annual chance or greater of *flooding* to an average depth of one (1) to three (3) feet

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where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of *flooding* is unpredictable, and where velocity flow may be evident; such *flooding* is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

Base building: The building to which an addition is being added. This term is used in provisions relating to additions.

Base flood: The *flood* having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year; the base flood also is referred to as the 1-percent annual chance (100-year) *flood*.

Base flood elevation (BFE): The water surface elevation of the *base flood* in relation to the datum specified on the *community's Flood Insurance Rate Map*. In *areas of shallow flooding*, the base flood elevation is the highest adjacent natural grade elevation plus the depth number specified in feet on the *Flood Insurance Rate Map*, or at least four (4) feet if the depth number is not specified.

Basement: Any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Building code(s): ~~Any building code as adopted and amended by Allegany County. The effective Maryland Building Performance Standards (COMAR 05.02.07), including the building code, residential code, and existing building code.~~ The effective Maryland Building Performance Standards (COMAR 05.02.07), including the building code, residential code, and existing building code.

Comment [A53]:

Community: A political subdivision of the state (county, city or town) that has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations within its jurisdictional boundaries.

Conditional letter of map revision (CLOMR): A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed *flood* protection project or other project complies with the minimum *NFIP* requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of *SFHAs*. A *conditional letter of map revision* based on Fill is a determination that a parcel of land or proposed structure that will be elevated by fill would not be inundated by the base flood if fill is placed on the parcel as proposed or the structure is built as proposed. A *CLOMR* does not revise the effective *FIRM* or *FIS*; upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a Letter of Map Revision may be issued by *FEMA*, to revise the effective *FIRM*.

Critical and essential facilities: Buildings and other *structures* that are intended to remain operational in the event of extreme environmental loading from flood, wind, snow or earthquakes. [Note: See Maryland Building Performance Standards, Sec. 1602 and Table 1604.5.] *Critical and essential facilities* typically include hospitals, fire stations, police stations, storage of critical records, facilities that handle or store hazardous materials, and similar facilities.

Declaration of land restriction (nonconversion agreement): A form signed by the owner to agree not to convert or modify in any manner that is inconsistent with the terms of the permit

and these regulations, certain *enclosures below the lowest floor* of elevated buildings and certain *accessory structures*. The form requires the owner to record it on the property deed to inform future owners of the restrictions.

Development: Any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other *structures*, placement of *manufactured homes*, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

Elevation certificate: FEMA form on which surveyed elevations and other data pertinent to a property and a building are identified and which shall be completed by a *licensed* professional land surveyor or a *licensed* professional engineer, as specified by the *Floodplain administrator*. When used to document the height above grade of buildings in *SFHAs* for which *BFE* data are not available, the *Elevation certificate* shall be completed in accordance with the instructions issued by FEMA. [Note: FEMA Form 086-0-33 and instructions are available online at <https://www.FEMA.gov/media-library/assets/documents/160http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1383>.]

Enclosure below the lowest floor: An unfinished or *flood-resistant* enclosure that is located below an elevated building, is surrounded by walls on all sides, and is usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a *basement* area, provided that such enclosure is built in accordance with the applicable design requirements specified in these regulations. Also see “Lowest Floor.”

Federal emergency management agency (FEMA): The federal agency with the overall responsibility for administering the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood or flooding: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters, and/or
- (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood damage-resistant materials: Any construction material that is capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact with floodwaters without sustaining any damage that requires more than cosmetic repair. [Note: See *NFIP* Technical Bulletin #2, “Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements.”]

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM): An official map on which FEMA has delineated *SFHAs* to indicate the magnitude and nature of *flood* hazards, to designate applicable flood zones, and to delineate floodways, if applicable. *FIRMs* that have been prepared in digital format or converted to digital format are referred to as Digital *FIRMs*.

Flood insurance study (FIS): The official report in which *FEMA* has provided *flood* profiles, *floodway* information, and the water surface elevations.

Flood opening: A flood opening (non-engineered) is an opening that is used to meet the prescriptive requirement of one (1) square inch of net open area for every square foot of enclosed area. An engineered flood opening is an opening that is designed and certified by a *licensed* professional engineer or *licensed* architect as meeting certain performance characteristics, including providing automatic entry and exit of floodwaters; this certification requirement may be satisfied by an individual certification for a specific structure or issuance of an Evaluation Report by the ICC Evaluation Service, Inc. [Note: See *NFIP* Technical Bulletin #1, "Openings in Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures."]

Flood protection elevation: The *base flood elevation* plus one (1) foot two (2) feet of freeboard. Freeboard is a factor of safety that compensates for uncertainty in factors that could contribute to *flood* heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size *flood* and *floodway* conditions, such as wave action, obstructed bridge openings, debris and ice jams, climate change, and the hydrologic effect of urbanization in a watershed.

Comment [kgw4]: This definition sets the freeboard requirement.

Flood protection setback: A distance measured perpendicular to the top of bank of a *watercourse* that delineates an area to be left undisturbed to minimize future *flood* damage and to recognize the potential for bank erosion. Along *nontidal waters of the State*, the flood protection setback is:

- (1) A minimum distance of one-hundred (100) feet shall be maintained from the edge of the banks of any watercourse delineated as having a floodplain on the FIRM, except where the setback may extend beyond the floodplain. To prevent erosion, natural vegetation shall be maintained in this area. Where natural vegetation does not exist along the watercourse and conditions for replanting are suitable, high priority shall be given to planting trees in the setback area to stabilize banks and to enhance aquatic resources., if the watercourse has special flood hazard areas shown on the FIRM, except where the setback extends beyond the boundary of the flood hazard area; or
- (2) A minimum distance of fifty (50) feet shall be maintained from top of the bank of any stream which has no designated floodplain and a basin larger than four-hundred (-400) acres., if the watercourse does not have special flood hazard areas shown on the FIRM.
- (2)-(3) A minimum distance of twenty-five (25) feet shall be maintained from centerline from all other streams, drainways, including intermittent streams. Natural vegetation shall be maintained and if needed, trees planted.
- (4) The Floodplain administrator may consider a variance if the applicant demonstrates that it is impossible to allow any development without encroachment into the flood protection setback area. The variance shall be the

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minimum necessary and shall be made only after due consideration is given to varying other siting standards, such as side, front, and back lot line setbacks. Necessary public works and temporary construction adjacent to the Wills Creek Flood Control Area may be exempted from this section. [Note: See section 8-30(b)]

Flood zone: A designation for areas that are shown on *FIRMs*:

- (1) **Zone A:** *SFHAs* subject to inundation by the 1-percent annual chance (100-year) flood; *base flood elevations* are not determined.
- (2) **Zone AE and Zone A1-30:** *SFHAs* subject to inundation by the 1-percent annual chance (100-year) flood; *base flood elevations* are determined; *floodways* may or may not be determined.
- (3) **Zone AH and Zone AO:** *Areas of shallow flooding*, with *flood* depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding or sheet flow on sloping terrain), with or without *BFEs* or designated *flood* depths.
- (4) **Zone B and Zone X (shaded):** Areas subject to inundation by the 0.2-percent annual chance (500-year) flood; areas subject to the 1-percent annual chance (100-year) flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with contributing drainage area less than 1 square mile; and areas protected from the *base flood* by levees.
- (5) **Zone C and Zone X (unshaded):** Areas outside of Zones designated A, AE, A1-30, AO, VE, V1-30, B, and X (shaded). ~~Zone VE and Zone V1-30: Special flood hazard areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent annual chance (100-year) flood and subject to high velocity wave action.~~

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Floodplain: Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flood" or "Flooding").

~~*Floodplain Management Appeals Review Committee: A panel of representatives who review proposed modifications to the regulations of this chapter. The subject committee is comprised of staff from the Allegany Soil Conservation District, the Maryland Department of the Environment and Allegany County government.*~~

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Floodproofing or floodproofed: Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to buildings or *structures* which reduce or eliminate *flood* damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, *structures* and their contents, such that the buildings or *structures* are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. [Note: State regulations at COMAR

26.17.04.11(B)(7) do not allow new nonresidential buildings in *nontidal waters of the state* to be floodproofed.]

Floodproofing certificate: FEMA form that is to be completed, signed and sealed by a licensed professional engineer or licensed architect to certify that the design of *floodproofing* and proposed methods of construction are in accordance with the applicable requirements of section 8-30(e)(2) of these regulations. [Note: FEMA Form 086-0-34 is available online at <https://www.FEMA.gov/media-library/assets/documents/2748><http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1600>.]

Floodway: The channel of a river or other *watercourse* and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to pass the *base flood* discharge such that the cumulative increase in the water surface elevation of the *base flood* discharge is no more than a designated height. When shown on a *FIRM*, the floodway is referred to as the “designated floodway.”

Freeboard: ~~An increment of elevation added to the base flood elevation to provide a factor of safety for uncertainties in calculations, wave actions, subsidence or other unpredictable effects.~~ An increment of elevation added to the base flood elevation to provide a factor of safety for uncertainties in calculations, wave actions, subsidence or other unpredictable effects.

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Functionally dependent use: A use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water; the term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

Comment [kgw5]: Put the definition back the way it was.

Highest adjacent grade: The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed foundation of a *structure*.

Historic structure: Any *structure* that is:

- (1) Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listings on the National Register;
- (2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- (3) Individually listed on the Maryland Register of Historic Places; or
- (2)(4) Individually listed on the inventory of historic places maintained by the city whose historic preservation program has been certified by the Maryland Historical Trust or the Secretary of the Interior. ~~or~~

Comment [kgw6]: Put the definition back the way it was. Allegany County is not a Certified Local Government (CLG) by the National Park Service, so #4 was deleted. See https://mht.maryland.gov/grants_clg.shtml for more details. Please note, the City of Cumberland is a CLG.

~~Individually listed on the Maryland Register of Historic Places; or or~~
~~If [COMMUNITY NAME] is a Certified Local Government with the National Park Service:~~
~~(3) — Individually listed on the inventory of historic places maintained by~~
~~[COMMUNITY NAME] whose historic preservation program has been certified by the~~
~~Maryland Historical Trust or the Secretary of the Interior.~~

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Hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses: Analyses performed by a *licensed* professional engineer, in accordance with standard engineering practices that are accepted by *MDE* (Nontidal Wetlands & Waterways) and *FEMA*, used to determine the *base flood*, other frequency floods, *flood* elevations, *floodway* information and boundaries, and *flood* profiles.

Letter of map change (LOMC): A *Letter of map change* is an official *FEMA* determination, by letter, that amends or revises an effective *FIRM* or *FIS*. Letters of Map Change include:

Letter of map amendment (LOMA): An amendment based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated *SFHA*. A *LOMA* amends the current effective *FIRM* and establishes that a specific property or *structure* is not located in a *SFHA*.

Letter of map revision (LOMR): A revision based on technical data that may show changes to *flood zones*, *flood* elevations, *floodplain* and *floodway* delineations, and planimetric features.

Letter of map revision on fill (LOMR-F): An LOMR-F is a determination that a *structure* or parcel of land has been elevated by fill above the *base flood elevation* and is, therefore, no longer exposed to *flooding* associated with the *base flood*. In order to qualify for this determination, the fill must have been permitted and placed in accordance with the *community's* floodplain management regulations.

Licensed: As used in these regulations, *licensed* refers to professionals who are authorized to practice in the state by issuance of licenses by the Maryland Board of Architects, Maryland Board of Professional Engineers, Maryland Board of Professional Land Surveyors, and the Maryland Real Estate Appraisers and Home Inspectors Commission.

County Administrator's Designee *Lowest floor:* The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including *basement*) of a building or *structure*; the floor of an *enclosure below the lowest floor* is not the lowest floor provided the enclosure is constructed in accordance with these regulations. The lowest floor of a *manufactured home* is the bottom of the lowest horizontal supporting member (longitudinal chassis frame beam).

Manufactured home: A *structure*, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term *manufactured home* does not include a *recreational vehicle*.

Market value: The price at which a property will change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither party being under compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts. For the purposes of these regulations, the market value of a building is determined by a *licensed* real estate appraiser or the most recent, full phased-in assessment value of the building (improvement) determined by the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation.

Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE): A principal department of the state that is charged with, among other responsibilities, the coordination of the *National Flood Insurance Program* in Maryland (*NFIP State Coordinator*) and the administration of regulatory programs for *development* and construction that occur within the *waters of the state*, including nontidal wetlands, nontidal waters and floodplains, and state and private tidal wetlands (Tidal Wetlands). Unless otherwise specified, “*MDE*” refers to the Department’s Wetlands and Waterways Program.

Mixed-use structure: Any *structure* that is used or intended for use for a mixture of nonresidential and residential uses in the same structure.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): The program authorized by the U.S. Congress in 42 U.S.C. §§4001 - 4129. The *NFIP* makes flood insurance coverage available in communities that agree to adopt and enforce minimum regulatory requirements for *development* in areas prone to *flooding* (see definition of “*SFHA*”).

New construction: *Structures*, including additions and improvements, and the placement of *manufactured homes*, for which the *start of construction* commenced on or after ~~[INITIAL FIRM EFFECTIVE DATE]~~February 18, 1981September 1, 19831978, the initial effective date of the ~~[COMMUNITY NAME]~~Allegany Countycity’s *FIRMs*, including any subsequent improvements, alterations, modifications, and additions to such *structures*.

NFIP state coordinator: See *MDE*.

Nontidal waters of the state: See “waters of the state.” As used in these regulations, “nontidal waters of the state” refers to any stream or body of water within the state that is subject to state regulation, including the “100-year frequency *floodplain* of free-flowing waters.” COMAR 26.17.04.01 states that “the landward boundaries of any tidal waters shall be deemed coterminous with the wetlands boundary maps adopted pursuant to Environment Article, §16-301, Annotated Code of Maryland.” Therefore, the boundary between the tidal and nontidal waters of the state is the tidal wetlands boundary.

Person: An individual or group of individuals, corporation, partnership, association, or any other entity, including state and local governments and agencies.

Recreational vehicle: A vehicle that is built on a single chassis, 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, designed to be self-propelled or permanently

towable by a light duty truck, and designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Special flood hazard area (SFHA): The land in the *floodplain* subject to a one-percent or greater chance of *flooding* in any given year. *SFHAs* are designated by *FEMA* in *Flood Insurance Studies* and on *FIRMs* as Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A1-30, and A99, and Zones VE and V1-30. The term includes areas shown on other flood maps that are identified in section 8-27(e).

Start of construction: The date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a *structure* on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a *manufactured home* on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a *basement*, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of *accessory structures*, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main *structure*. For *substantial improvements*, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure: That which is built or constructed; specifically, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground, as well as a *manufactured home*.

Substantial damage: Damage of any origin sustained by a building or *structure* whereby the cost of restoring the building or *structure* to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the *market value* of the building or *structure* before the damage occurred. Also used as “substantially damaged” structures. [Note: See “Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Desk Reference” (*FEMA* P-758).]~~[SELECT ONE ALTERNATIVE DEFINITION FOR SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT AND DELETE THE OTHER. SECTION 4.6 AND PARAGRAPH 7.2(D) WILL NEED TO MATCH THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE.]~~

~~[Alternative 1: for “variance method” of handling substantial improvement of historic structures; see Section 4.6] **Substantial Improvement:** Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or *structure*, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the *market value* of the building or *structure* before the *start of construction* of the improvement. The term includes *structures* which have incurred *substantial damage*, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include any project for improvement of a building or *structure* to correct existing violations of State or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official prior to the submission of an application for a permit and which are the minimum~~

necessary to assure safe living conditions. [Note: See “Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Desk Reference” (FEMA P-758).]

[Alternative 2: for “definition method” of handling substantial improvement of historic structures, see Section 4.6.]

Substantial improvement: Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or *structure*, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the *market value* of the building or *structure* before the *start of construction* of the improvement. The term includes *structures* which have incurred *substantial damage*, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- (1) Any project for improvement of a building or *structure* to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official prior to submission of an application for a permit and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (2) Any alteration of a *historic structure*, provided that the alteration will not preclude the *structure*’s continued designation as a *historic structure*.

[Note: See “Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Desk Reference” (FEMA P-758).]

Temporary structure: A *structure* installed, used, or erected for a period of less than 180 days.

Variance: A grant of relief from the strict application of one or more requirements of these regulations.

Violation: Any construction or *development* in a *SFHA* that is being performed without an issued permit. The failure of a building, *structure*, or other *development* for which a permit is issued to be fully compliant with these regulations and the conditions of the issued permit. A building, *structure*, or other *development* without the required design certifications, the *Elevation certificate*, or other evidence of compliance required is presumed to be a *violation* until such time as the required documentation is provided.

Watercourse: The channel, including channel banks and bed, of *nontidal waters of the state*.

Waters of the state: [See Environment Article, Title 5, Subtitle 1, Annotated Code of Maryland.] *Waters of the state* include:

- (1) Both surface and underground waters within the boundaries of the state subject to its jurisdiction;
- (2) That portion of the Atlantic Ocean within the boundaries of the state;

Comment [kgw7]: The existing County floodplain ordinance follows the “definition method” for handling substantial improvements to historic structures. See <https://ecode360.com/14698561>. If the County would like to change to the “variance method”, change this definition and Sections 4.6 and 7.2.

- (3) The Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries;
- (4) All ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, public ditches, tax ditches, and public drainage systems within the state, other than those designed and used to collect, convey, or dispose of sanitary sewage; and
- (5) The *floodplain* of free-flowing waters determined by *MDE* on the basis of the 100-year *flood* frequency.

Sec. 8-28 - Administration.

- (a) *Designation of the floodplain administrator.* ~~The Director of Planning & Growthcity engineer or their designee~~ is hereby appointed to administer and implement these regulations and is referred to herein as the *floodplain administrator*. ~~The floodplain administrator~~ may:

- (1) Delegate duties and responsibilities set forth in these regulations to qualified technical personnel, plan examiners, inspectors, and other employees.
- (2) Enter into a written agreement or written contract with another Maryland *community* or private sector entity to administer specific provisions of these regulations. Administration of any part of these regulations by another entity shall not relieve the *community* of its responsibilities pursuant to the participation requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 44 CFR Section 59.22.

- (b) *Duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator.* The duties and responsibilities of the *floodplain administrator* shall include but are not limited to:

- (1) Review applications for permits to determine whether proposed activities will be located in flood hazard areas.
- (2) Interpret *floodplain* boundaries and provide available *base flood elevation* and *flood* hazard information.
- (3) Review applications to determine whether proposed activities will be reasonably safe from *flooding* and require *new construction* and *substantial improvements* to meet the requirements of these regulations.
- (4) Review applications to determine whether all necessary permits have been obtained from the federal, state or local agencies from which prior or concurrent approval is required; in particular, permits from *MDE* for any construction, reconstruction, repair, or alteration of a dam, reservoir, or waterway obstruction (including bridges, culverts, *structures*), any *alteration of a watercourse*, or any change of the course, current, or cross section of a

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stream or body of water, including any change to the 100-year frequency floodplain of free-flowing nontidal waters of the state.

- (5) Verify that applicants proposing an *alteration of a watercourse* have notified adjacent communities and MDE (NFIP State Coordinator), and have submitted copies of such notifications to FEMA.
- (6) Approve applications and issue permits to develop in *flood* hazard areas if the provisions of these regulations have been met, or disapprove applications if the provisions of these regulations have not been met.
- (7) Inspect or cause to be inspected, buildings, *structures*, and other *development* for which permits have been issued to determine compliance with these regulations or to determine if non-compliance has occurred or *violations* have been committed.
- (8) Review *Elevation certificates* and require incomplete or deficient certificates to be corrected.
- (9) Submit to FEMA, or require applicants to submit to FEMA, data and information necessary to maintain *FIRMs*, including *hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses* prepared by or for the ~~[COMMUNITY NAME]~~ Allegany County the city, within six (6) months after such data and information becomes available if the analyses indicate changes in *base flood elevations* or boundaries.
- (10) Maintain and permanently keep records that are necessary for the administration of these regulations, including:
 - (A) *Flood Insurance Studies, FIRMs* (including historic studies and maps and current effective studies and maps) and Letters of Map Change; and
 - (B) Documentation supporting issuance and denial of permits, *Elevation certificates*, documentation of the elevation (in relation to the datum on the *FIRM*) to which *structures* have been *floodproofed*, other required design certifications, *variances*, and records of enforcement actions taken to correct *violations* of these regulations.
- (11) Enforce the provisions of these regulations, investigate *violations*, issue notices of *violations* or stop work orders, and require permit holders to take corrective action.
- (12) Advise the ~~[BODY DESIGNATED TO HEAR VARIANCES]~~ Board of Zoning Appeals Floodplain Management Variance Review Committee Board

Comment [kgw8]: County to confirm this is the correct body that hears floodplain variance requests.

| of Zoning Appeals regarding the intent of these regulations and, for each application for a *variance*, prepare a staff report and recommendation.

(13) Administer the requirements related to proposed work on existing buildings:

- (A) Make determinations as to whether buildings and *structures* that are located in *flood* hazard areas and that are damaged by any cause have been *substantially damaged*.
- (B) Make reasonable efforts to notify owners of *substantially damaged structures* of the need to obtain a permit to repair, rehabilitate, or reconstruct, and prohibit the non-compliant repair of *substantially damaged* buildings except for temporary emergency protective measures necessary to secure a property or stabilize a building or *structure* to prevent additional damage.

(14) Undertake, as determined appropriate by the *Floodplain administrator* due to the circumstances, other actions which may include but are not limited to: issuing press releases, public service announcements, and other public information materials related to permit requests and repair of damaged *structures*; coordinating with other federal, state, and local agencies to assist with substantial damage determinations; providing owners of damaged *structures* information related to the proper repair of damaged *structures* in *SFHAs*; and assisting property owners with documentation necessary to file claims for Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) coverage under *NFIP* flood insurance policies.

| (15) Notify *FEMA* when the corporate boundaries of ~~the [COMMUNITY NAME]~~Allegany Countythe city have been modified and:

- (A) Provide a map that clearly delineates the new corporate boundaries or the new area for which the authority to regulate pursuant to these regulations has either been assumed or relinquished through annexation; and
- (B) If the *FIRM* for any annexed area includes *SFHAs* that have *flood zones* that have regulatory requirements that are not set forth in these regulations, prepare amendments to these regulations to adopt the *FIRM* and appropriate requirements, and submit the amendments to the governing body for adoption; such adoption shall take place within six months of the date of annexation and a copy of the amended regulations shall be provided to *MDE (NFIP State Coordinator)* and *FEMA*.

- (16) Upon the request of *FEMA*, complete and submit a report concerning participation in the *NFIP* which may request information regarding the number of buildings in the *SFHA*, number of permits issued for *development* in the *SFHA*, and number of *variances* issued for *development* in the *SFHA*.

(c) *Use and interpretation of FIRMs.*

- (1) The *floodplain administrator* shall make interpretations, where needed, as to the exact location of *SFHAs*, *floodplain* boundaries, and *floodway* boundaries. The following shall apply to the use and interpretation of *FIRMs* and data:

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- (A) Where field surveyed topography indicates that ground elevations:
- (i) Are below the *base flood elevation*, even in areas not delineated as a *SFHA* on a *FIRM*, the area shall be considered as *SFHA* and subject to the requirements of these regulations;
 - (ii) Are above the *base flood elevation*, the area shall be regulated as *SFHA* unless the applicant obtains a *Letter of map change* that removes the area from the *SFHA*.
- (B) In *FEMA*-identified *SFHAs* where *base flood elevation* and *floodway* data have not been identified and in areas where *FEMA* has not identified *SFHAs*, any other flood hazard data available from a federal, state, or other source shall be reviewed and reasonably used.
- (C) *Base flood elevations* and designated *floodway* boundaries on *FIRMs* and in *FISs* shall take precedence over *base flood elevations* and *floodway* boundaries by any other sources if such sources show reduced *floodway* widths and/or lower *base flood elevations*.
- (D) Other sources of data shall be reasonably used if such sources show increased *base flood elevations* and/or larger *floodway* areas than are shown on *FIRMs* and in *FISs*.

(2) *Letter of final determination.*

- A. If a preliminary *FIRM* and/or a preliminary *FIS* have been provided by *FEMA*, upon the issuance of a Letter of Final Determination by *FEMA*, if the preliminary flood hazard data is more restrictive than the effective data, it shall be used and shall replace the flood hazard data previously provided from *FEMA* for the purposes of administering these regulations.

- B. Prior to the issuance of a Letter of Final Determination by *FEMA*, the use of preliminary flood hazard data shall be deemed the best available data pursuant to section 8-27(e)(3) and used where no *base flood elevations* and/or *floodway* areas are provided on the effective *FIRM*.
- C. Prior to issuance of a Letter of Final Determination by *FEMA*, the use of preliminary flood hazard data is permitted where the preliminary *base flood elevations, floodplain* or *floodway* boundaries exceed the *base flood elevations* and/or designated *floodway* widths in existing flood hazard data provided by *FEMA*. Such preliminary data may be subject to change and/or appeal.

(d) *Permits required and expiration.*

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- (1) It shall be unlawful for any *person* to begin any *development* or construction which is wholly within, partially within, or in contact with any flood hazard area established in section 8-27(e), including but not limited to: filling; grading; construction of new *structures*; the *substantial improvement* of buildings or *structures*, including repair of *substantial damage*; placement or replacement of *manufactured homes*, including *substantial improvement* or repair of *substantial damage* of *manufactured homes*; erecting or installing a *temporary structure*, or *alteration of a watercourse*, until a permit is obtained from the ~~[COMMUNITY NAME] Allegany County~~ city. No such permit shall be issued until the requirements of these regulations have been met.
- (2) In addition to the permits required in paragraph (1) of this subsection, applicants for permits in *nontidal waters of the state* are advised to contact *MDE*. Unless waived by *MDE*, pursuant to Code of Maryland Regulations 26.17.04, Construction on Nontidal Waters and Floodplains, *MDE* regulates the “100-year frequency floodplain of free-flowing waters,” also referred to as *nontidal waters of the state*. To determine the 100-year frequency floodplain, hydrologic calculations are based on the ultimate *development* of the watershed, assuming existing zoning. The resulting flood hazard areas delineated using the results of such calculations may be different than the *SFHAs* established in section 8-27(e) of these regulations. A permit from ~~[COMMUNITY NAME] Allegany County~~ the city is still required in addition to any state requirements.
- (3) A permit is valid provided the actual start of work is within 180 days of the date of permit issuance. Requests for extensions shall be submitted in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated. The *Floodplain administrator* may grant, in writing, one or more extensions of time, for additional periods not exceeding 90 days each and provided there has been no amendment or

revision to the basis for establishing *SFHAs* and *BFEs* set forth in section 8-27(e).

- (e) *Application Required.* Application for a permit shall be made by the owner of the property or the owner's authorized agent (herein referred to as the applicant), prior to the start of any work. The application shall be on a form furnished for that purpose.

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(1) *Application Contents.* At a minimum, applications shall include:

(A) Name, address, and phone number of the applicant (the owner or agent of the owner).

(B) Name, address, and phone number of the owner, (if different).

(C) Name, address, and phone number of the contractor.

(A)(D) _____ Site plans drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and existing and proposed topography of the area in question, and the location of existing and proposed *structures*, excavation, filling, storage of materials, drainage facilities, utilities and other proposed activities.

(B)(E) _____ Elevation of the existing natural ground where buildings or *structures* are proposed, referenced to the datum on the *FIRM*.

(C)(F) _____ Delineation of flood hazard areas, designated *floodway* boundaries, *flood zones*, *base flood elevations*, and *flood protection setbacks*. *Base flood elevations* shall be used to delineate the boundary of flood hazard areas and such delineations shall prevail over the boundary of *SFHAs* shown on *FIRMs*.

(D)(G) _____ Where floodways are not delineated or *base flood elevations* are not shown on the *FIRMs*, the *Floodplain administrator* has the authority to require the applicant to use information provided by the *Floodplain administrator*, information that is available from federal, state, or other sources, or to determine such information using accepted engineering practices or methods approved by the *Floodplain administrator*. [Note: See "Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas: A Guide for Obtaining and Developing Base (100-Year) Flood Elevations" (*FEMA 265*).]

(E)(H) _____ Determination of the *base flood elevations*, for development and subdivision proposals ~~and subdivision proposals~~, each with at least five (5) lots or at least five (5) acres, whichever is the lesser, in *SFHAs*

Comment [kgw9]: I'm not sure what the edit is. Did you want to delete "proposals"?

where *base flood elevations* are not shown on the *FIRM*; if *hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses* are submitted, such analyses shall be performed in accordance with the requirements and specifications of *MDE* and *FEMA*.

(F)(1) *Hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses* for proposals in *SFHAs* where *FEMA* has provided *base flood elevations* but has not delineated a *floodway*; such analyses shall demonstrate that the cumulative effect of proposed *development*, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development will not increase the water surface elevation of the *base flood* by more than one foot, or a lower increase if required by *MDE*.

(G)(J) For encroachments in *floodways*, an evaluation of alternatives to such encroachments, including different uses of the site or portion of the site within the *floodway*, and minimization of such encroachment.

(H)(K) If fill is proposed to be placed for a purpose other than to elevate *structures*, the applicant shall indicate the intended purpose for the fill.

(H)(L) For proposed buildings and *structures*, including *substantial improvement* and repair of *substantial damage*, and placement and replacement of manufactured homes, including *substantial improvement* and repair of *substantial damage*:

- (i) The proposed elevation of the *lowest floor*, including *basement*, referenced to the datum on the *FIRM* and a signed *Agreement to Submit an Elevation certificate*.
- (ii) The signed *Declaration of Land Restriction (Nonconversion Agreement)* that shall be recorded on the property deed prior to issuance of the ~~Certificate of Occupancy~~ Land Use Permit ~~Certificate of Occupancy~~, if the application includes an *enclosure below the lowest floor* or a crawl/underfloor space that is more than four (4) feet in height.
- (iii) A written evaluation of alternative methods considered to elevate *structures* and *manufactured homes*, if the location is in *nontidal waters of the state* and fill is proposed to achieve the elevation required in section 8-30(d)(1) or section 8-30(e)(1).

Comment [kgw10]: A permit isn't the same thing as a Certificate of Occupancy. Does the County issue a final certificate after all inspections are done?

(+)(M) For *accessory structures* that are ~~300 square feet or larger in area (footprint) but~~ no larger than 600 square feet in area (footprint) and ~~that are below the base flood elevation, and~~ variance is required. ~~as set forth in Section 7.0. If a variance is granted, A~~ signed *Declaration of Land Restriction (Nonconversion Agreement)* shall be recorded on the property deed, prior to issuance of the Land Use Permit. ~~Certificate of Occupancy~~

Comment [kgw11]: See comment above.

(+)(N) For *temporary structures* and temporary storage, specification of the duration of the temporary use.

(+)(O) For proposed work on existing buildings, *structure*, and *manufactured homes*, including any improvement, addition, repairs, alterations, rehabilitation, or reconstruction, sufficient information to determine if the work constitutes *substantial improvement* or repair of *substantial damage*, including but not limited to:

- (i) If the existing building or *structure* was constructed after ~~[DATE OF REGULAR PROGRAM ENTRY]~~ February 18, 1981 ~~September 1, 1983~~ 1978, evidence that the work will not alter any aspect of the building or *structure* that was required for compliance with the floodplain management requirements in effect at the time the building or *structure* was permitted.
- (ii) If the proposed work is a horizontal addition, a description of the addition and whether it will be independently supported or structurally connected to the *base building* and the nature of all other modifications to the *base building*, if any.
- (iii) Documentation of the *market value* of the building or *structure* before the improvement or, if the work is repair of damage, before the damage occurred.
- (iv) Documentation of the actual cash value of all proposed work, including the actual cash value of all work necessary to repair and restore damage to the before-damaged condition, regardless of the amount of work that will be performed. The value of work performed by the owner or volunteers shall be valued at market labor rates; the value of donated or discounted materials shall be valued at market rates.

(+)(P) Certifications and/or technical analyses prepared or conducted by a *licensed* professional engineer or *licensed* architect, as appropriate, including:

- (i) The determination of the *base flood elevations* or *hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses* prepared by a *licensed professional engineer* that are required by the *Floodplain administrator* or are required by these regulations in: section 8-29(b) for certain subdivisions and *development*; section 8-30(c)(1) for *development* in designated *floodways*; section 8-30(c)(3) for *development* in flood hazard areas with *base flood elevations* but no designated *floodways*; and section 8-30(c)(5) for deliberate alteration or relocation of *watercourses*.
- (ii) The *Floodproofing Certificate* for nonresidential *structures* that are *floodproofed* as required in section 8-30(b)
- (iii) Certification that engineered *flood openings* are designed to meet the minimum requirements of section 28-30(d)(3)(C) to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces.

~~(N)~~(Q) _____ For nonresidential *structures* that are proposed with *floodproofing*, an operations and maintenance plan as specified in section 8-30(e)(2)(C).

~~(O)~~(R) _____ Such other material and information as may be requested by the *Floodplain administrator* and necessary to determine conformance with these regulations.

(2) *New technical data.*

- (A) The applicant may seek a *Letter of map change* by submitting new technical data to *FEMA*, such as base maps, topography, and engineering analyses to support revision of *floodplain* and *floodway* boundaries and/or *base flood elevations*. Such submissions shall be prepared in a format acceptable to *FEMA* and any fees shall be the sole responsibility of the applicant. A copy of the submittal shall be attached to the application for a permit.
- (B) If the applicant submits new technical data to support any change in *floodplain* and designated *floodway* boundaries and/or *base flood elevations* but has not sought a *Letter of map change* from *FEMA*, the applicant shall submit such data to *FEMA* as soon as practicable, but not later than six months after the date such information becomes available. Such submissions shall be prepared in a format acceptable to *FEMA* and any fees shall be the sole responsibility of the applicant.

(f) *Review of application.* The *floodplain administrator* shall:

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- (1) Review applications for *development* in *SFHAs* to determine the completeness of information submitted. The applicant shall be notified of incompleteness or additional information that is required to support the application.
- (2) Notify applicants that permits from *MDE* and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and other state and federal authorities may be required.
- (3) Review all permit applications to assure that all necessary permits have been received from the federal, state or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining such permits, including permits issued by:
 - (A) The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and section 404 of the Clean Water Act;
 - (B) *MDE* pursuant to COMAR 26.23 (Nontidal Wetlands) -and section 401 of the Clean Water Act;
 - (C) *MDE* for construction on *nontidal waters of the State* pursuant to COMAR 26.17.04.
- (4) Review applications for compliance with these regulations after all information required in section 8-28(e) of these regulations or identified and required by the *floodplain administrator* has been received.

(g) *Inspections.* The *floodplain administrator* shall make periodic inspections of development permitted in *SFHAs*, at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance. Such inspections may include:

- (1) Stake-out inspection, to determine location on the site relative to the flood hazard area and designated *floodway*.
- (2) Foundation inspection, upon placement of the *lowest floor* and prior to further vertical construction, to collect information or certification of the elevation of the *lowest floor*.
- (3) Inspection of *enclosures below the lowest floor*, including crawl/underfloor spaces, to determine compliance with applicable provisions.
- (4) Utility inspection, upon installation of specified equipment and appliances, to determine appropriate location with respect to the *base flood elevation*.
- (5) Final inspection prior to issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.

- (h) *Submissions required prior to final inspection.* Pursuant to the *agreement to submit an elevation certificate* submitted with the application as required in section 8-28(e)(1)(I), the permittee shall have an *elevation certificate* prepared and submitted prior to final inspection and issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for elevated *structures* and *manufactured homes*, including new *structures* and *manufactured homes*, substantially-improved *structures* and *manufactured homes*, and additions to *structures* and *manufactured homes*.

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Sec. 8-29 - Requirements in all flood hazard areas.

- (a) *Application of Requirements.* The general requirements of this section apply to all *development* proposed within all *SFHAs* identified in section 8-27(e).

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- (b) *Subdivision ~~Proposals~~ and development proposals.*

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- (1) In all *flood zones*:

- (A) Subdivision *proposals* and *development* proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and are subject to all applicable standards in these regulations.
- (B) Subdivision *proposals* and *development* proposals shall have utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- (C) Subdivision *proposals* and *development* proposals shall have adequate drainage paths provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards and to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed *structures*.
- (D) Subdivision *proposals* and *development* proposals containing at least 5 lots or at least 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, that are wholly or partially in flood hazard areas where *base flood elevation* data are not provided by the *Floodplain administrator* or available from other sources, shall be supported by determinations of *base flood elevations* as required in section 8-28(e) of these regulations.
- (E) Subdivision access roads shall have the driving surface at or above the *base flood elevation*.

- (2) In *SFHAs* of *nontidal waters of the state*:

- (A) Subdivision proposals shall be laid out such that proposed building pads are located outside of the *SFHA* and any portion of platted lots that include land areas that are below the *base flood elevation* shall be used for other purposes, deed restricted, or otherwise protected to preserve it as open space.

- (B) Subdivision access roads shall have the driving surface at or above the *base flood elevation*.
- (c) *Protection of water supply and sanitary sewage systems.*
- (1) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems.
 - (2) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into systems and discharges from systems into floodwaters.
 - (3) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to or contamination from them during conditions of *flooding*.
- (d) *Buildings and structures.* New buildings and *structures* (including the placement and replacement of *manufactured homes*) and *substantial improvement* of existing *structures* (including *manufactured homes*) that are located, in whole or in part, in any *SFHA* shall:
- (1) Be designed (or modified) and constructed to safely support flood loads. The construction shall provide a complete load path capable of transferring all loads from their point of origin through the load-resisting elements to the foundation. *Structures* shall be designed, connected and anchored to resist flotation, collapse or permanent lateral movement due to structural loads and stresses, including hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads and the effects of buoyancy, from *flooding* equal to the *flood protection elevation* or the elevation required by these regulations or the *building code*, whichever is higher.
 - (2) Be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
 - (3) Use *flood damage-resistant materials* below the elevation of the *lowest floor* required in section 8-30(d)(1) or section 8-30(e)(1).
 - (4) Have electrical systems, equipment and components, and mechanical, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and plumbing appliances, plumbing fixtures, duct systems, and other service equipment located at or above the elevation of the *lowest floor* required in section 8-30(d)(1) or section 8-30(e)(1). Electrical wiring systems are permitted to be located below elevation of the *lowest floor* provided they conform to the provisions of the electrical part of the *building code* for wet locations. If replaced as part of a *substantial improvement*, electrical systems, equipment and components, and heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and plumbing appliances, plumbing fixtures, duct systems, and other service equipment shall meet the requirements of this section.

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- (5) As an alternative to subsection (4) above, electrical systems, equipment and components, and heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and plumbing appliances, plumbing fixtures, duct systems, and other service equipment are permitted to be located below the elevation of the *lowest floor* provided they are designed and installed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses, including the effects of buoyancy, during the occurrence of flooding to that elevation.
- (6) Have the electric panelboard elevated at least three (3) feet above the *BFE*.
- (7) Comply with the specific requirements of section 8-30.
- (8) Comply with the requirements of the most restrictive designation if located on a site that has more than one *flood zone* designation (A Zone, designated *floodway*).

(e)(f) Placement of fill.

- (1) Disposal of fill, including but not limited to earthen soils, rock, rubble, construction debris, woody debris, and trash, shall not be permitted in *SFHAs*.
- (2) Fill proposed to be placed to elevate *structures* in flood hazard areas shall comply with the *floodways* requirements in section 8-30(c)(1), section 8-30(c)(2), and section 8-30(c)(3) and the limitations of section 8-30(d)(2).

- (g) *Historic structures.* ~~[SELECT ONE ALTERNATIVE AND DELETE THE OTHER. THE SELECTION SHOULD MATCH THE DEFINITION CHOSEN FOR SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN SECTION 2.0. IN ADDITION, IF THE "DEFINITION METHOD" IS CHOSEN, PARAGRAPH 7.2(D) WILL NEED TO BE DELETED.]~~

~~[Alternative 1: "variance method"]~~ Repair, alteration, addition, rehabilitation, or other improvement of *historic structures* that does not conform with the requirements of this ordinance shall be permitted only by *variance*. Evidence submitted for consideration of the *variance* shall include a determination that the proposed work will not preclude the *structure's* continued eligibility or designation as a *historic structure*.

~~[Alternative 2: "definition method"]~~ Repair, alteration, addition, rehabilitation, or other improvement of *historic structures* shall be subject to the requirements of these regulations if the proposed work is determined to be a *substantial improvement*, unless a determination is made that the proposed work will not preclude the *structure's* continued designation as a *historic structure*. The *Floodplain administrator* may require documentation of a *structure's* continued eligibility and designation as a *historic structure*.

- (h) *Manufactured homes.*

- (1) New *manufactured homes* shall not be placed or installed in *floodways*.
- (2) For the purpose of these regulations, the *lowest floor* of a *manufactured home* is the bottom of the lowest horizontal supporting member (longitudinal chassis frame beam).
- (3) New *manufactured homes* located outside of *floodways*, replacement *manufactured homes* in any flood hazard areas, and *substantial improvement* (including repair of *substantial damage*) of existing *manufactured homes* in all flood hazard area, shall:
 - (1) Be elevated on a permanent, reinforced foundation in accordance with section 8-30;
 - (2) Be installed in accordance with the anchor and tie-down requirements of the *building code* or the manufacturer's written installation instructions and specifications; and
 - (3) Have *enclosures below the lowest floor* of the elevated *manufactured home*, if any, including enclosures that are surrounded by rigid skirting or other material that is attached to the frame or foundation, that comply with the requirements of section 8-30.

[Note: See “Protecting Manufactured Homes from Floods and Other Hazards: A Multi-Hazard Foundation and Installation Guide” (FEMA P-85).]

(i) *Recreational vehicles.*

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(1) Meet the requirements for *manufactured homes* in Section 4.7; or Recreational vehicles temporarily parked within the floodplain may be exempted from the elevation and anchoring requirements, provided that they are:

(A) Located on the site less than 180 consecutive days; and

(B) Fully licensed and ready for highway use.

Comment [kgw12]: Did you mean to put an “and” statement, or did you mean an “or” statement? See 44 CFR 60.3(c)(14) for details: https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=717509969f8e781e2e36016a648af717&mc=true&node=se44.1.60_13&rgn=div8.

(+)(2) A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels and jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick-disconnect type utilities and securing devices and has no permanently attached additions. If it cannot meet all of these criteria, the recreational vehicle must be considered a manufactured home and is subject to the elevation and construction standards of this chapter. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use. Be on a site for less than 180 consecutive days.

(j) *Critical and essential facilities.* Critical and essential facilities shall:

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(1) Not be located in *floodways*; or

(2) If located in flood hazard areas other than *floodways*, be elevated to the higher of elevation required by these regulations plus one (1) foot, the elevation required by the *building code*, or the elevation of the 0.2 percent chance (500-year) flood.

(k) *Temporary structures and temporary storage.* In addition to the application requirements of section 8-28(e), applications for the placement or erection of temporary structures and the temporary storage of any goods, materials, and equipment, shall specify the duration of the temporary use. Temporary structures and temporary storage in floodways shall meet the limitations of section 8-30(c)(1) of these regulations. In addition:

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(1) *Temporary structures* shall:

(A) Be designed and constructed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic loads and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the *base flood*;

(B) Have electric service installed in compliance with the electric code; and

- (C) Comply with all other requirements of the applicable state and local permit authorities.
- (2) Temporary storage shall not include hazardous materials.
- (l) *Gas or liquid storage tanks.*
 - (1) Underground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be anchored [according to acceptable engineering practices](#) to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the *base flood*.
 - (2) Above-ground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be anchored to a supporting structure and elevated to or above the *base flood elevation*, or shall be anchored [according to acceptable engineering practices](#) or otherwise designed and constructed to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the *base flood*.
 - (3) In flood hazard areas, tank inlets, fill openings, outlets and vents shall be:
 - (A) At or above the *base flood elevation* or fitted with covers designed to prevent the inflow of floodwater or outflow of the contents of the tanks during conditions of the *base flood*; and
 - (B) Anchored to prevent lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the *base flood*.

- (l) *Functionally dependent uses.* Applications for *functionally dependent uses* that do not conform to the requirements of these regulations shall be approved only by *variances* issued pursuant to section 8-32. If approved, *functionally dependent uses* shall be protected by methods that minimize flood damage during the *base flood*, including measures to allow floodwaters to enter and exit, use of *flood damage-resistant materials*, and elevation of electric service and equipment to the extent practical given the use of the building.

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Sec. 8-30 – Requirements in flood hazard areas.

- (a) *General requirements.* In addition to the general requirements of section 8-29(a), the requirements of this section shall:
 - (1) Apply in flood hazard areas, including *SFHAs* along *nontidal waters of the state*.

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- (2) Apply to all *development, new construction, substantial improvements* (including repair of *substantial damage*), and placement, replacement, and *substantial improvement* (including repair of *substantial damage*) of *manufactured homes*.

- (b) *Flood protection setbacks.* Within areas defined by *flood protection setbacks* along *nontidal waters of the state*:

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- (1) No new buildings, *structures*, or other *development* shall be permitted unless the applicant demonstrates that the site cannot be developed without such encroachment into the *flood protection setback* and the encroachment is the minimum necessary after consideration of varying other siting standards such as side, front, and back lot line setbacks.
- (2) Disturbance of natural vegetation shall be minimized and any disturbance allowed shall be ~~vegetatively~~ stabilized.
- (3) Public works and temporary construction may be permitted.

- (c) Development that *affects flood-carrying capacity of nontidal waters of the state*.

- (1) *Development in designated floodways.* For proposed *development* that will encroach into a designated *floodway*, section 8-28(e)(1)(g) requires the applicant to submit an evaluation of alternatives to such encroachment, including different uses of the site or the portion of the site within the *floodway*, and minimization of such encroachment. This requirement does not apply to fences that do not block the flow of floodwaters or trap debris.

Proposed *development* in a designated *floodway* may be permitted only if:

- (A) The applicant has been issued a permit by *MDE*; and
 - (B) The applicant has developed *hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses* and technical data prepared by a *licensed professional engineer* reflecting such changes, and the analyses, which shall be submitted to the *Floodplain administrator*, demonstrate that the proposed activity will not result in any increase in the *base flood elevation*; or
 - (C) If the analyses demonstrate that the proposed activities will result in an increase in the *base flood elevation*, the applicant has obtained a Conditional Letter of Map Revision and a Letter of Map Revision from *FEMA* upon completion of the project. Submittal requirements and fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.
- (2) *Development that includes the placement of fill in nontidal waters of the state.* For proposed *development* that includes the placement of fill in *nontidal*

waters of the state, other than *development* that is subject to subsection (c)(4) below, a hydraulically-equivalent volume of excavation is required. Such excavations shall be designed to drain freely.

- (3) *Development in areas with base flood elevations but no designated floodways.* For *development* in *SFHAs of nontidal waters of the state* with *base flood elevations* but no designated *floodways*:

(A) The applicant shall develop *hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses* and technical data reflecting the proposed activity and shall submit such technical data to the *Floodplain administrator*, as required in Section 8-28(e)(1)(F). The analyses shall be prepared by a *licensed professional engineer* in a format required by *FEMA* for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision and a Letter of Map Revision upon completion of the project. Submittal requirements and fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

(B) The proposed *development* may be permitted if the applicant has received a permit by *MDE* and if the analyses demonstrate that the cumulative effect of the proposed *development*, when combined with all other existing and potential flood hazard area encroachments, will not increase the *base flood elevation* more than one (1)-~~0~~ foot at any point.

- (4) *Construction of roads, bridges, culverts, dams and in-stream ponds.* Construction of roads, bridges, culverts, dams, and in-stream ponds in *nontidal waters of the state* shall not be approved unless they comply with this section and the applicant has received a permit from *MDE*.

- (5) *Alteration of a watercourse.* For any proposed *development* that involves *alteration of a watercourse* not subject to subsection (c)(3) above, unless waived by *MDE*, the applicant shall develop *hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses* and technical data reflecting such changes, including the *floodway analysis* required in section 8-28(e)(1)(A), and submit such technical data to the *Floodplain administrator* and to *FEMA*. The analyses shall be prepared by a *licensed professional engineer* in a format required by *MDE* and by *FEMA* for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision and a Letter of Map Revision upon completion of the project. Submittal requirements and fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

Alteration of a watercourse may be permitted only upon submission, by the applicant, of the following:

- (A) A description of the extent to which the *watercourse* will be altered or relocated;

- (B) A certification by a *licensed* professional engineer that the flood-carrying capacity of the *watercourse* will not be diminished;
- (C) Evidence that adjacent communities, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and *MDE* have been notified of the proposal, and evidence that such notifications have been submitted to *FEMA*; and
- (D) Evidence that the applicant shall be responsible for providing the necessary maintenance for the altered or relocated portion of the *watercourse* so that the flood carrying capacity will not be diminished. The *Floodplain administrator* may require the applicant to enter into an agreement with ~~[COMMUNITY NAME]~~*the city* ~~Allegany County~~ specifying the maintenance responsibilities; if an agreement is required, the permit shall be conditioned to require that the agreement be recorded on the deed of the property which shall be binding on future owners.

- (d) *Residential structures and residential portions of* ~~Mixed-Use~~*mixed-use* ~~structures.~~ *New residential structures and residential portions of* ~~mixed-use~~*mixed-use* ~~structures, and substantial improvement (including repair of substantial damage) of existing residential structures and residential portions of~~ ~~mixed-use~~*mixed-use* ~~structures shall comply with the applicable requirements of section 8-29(a) and this section. See~~ **Section 5.6** *for requirements for horizontal additions.*

Comment [kgw13]: What's the edit? If was "mixed-use" structure and still is "mixed-use" structure.

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(1) *Elevation requirements.*

- (A) *Lowest floors* shall be elevated to or above the *flood protection elevation*.
- (B) In *areas of shallow flooding* (Zone AO), the *lowest floor* (including *basement*) shall be elevated at least as high above the *highest adjacent grade* as the depth number specified in feet on the *FIRM* plus ~~two~~ (2) feet, or at least four (4) feet ~~if a depth number is not specified~~.

Comment [m14]: RS thinks this should be 1 foot?

- ~~(C)~~ *Enclosures below the lowest floor shall meet the requirements of* **paragraph (C).**

- ~~(C)~~(D) *_____* *Basement floors that are below grade on all sides are prohibited.*

- (2) *Limitations on use of fill to elevate structures.* Unless otherwise restricted by these regulations, especially by the limitations in sections 8-30(c)(1)-(3), fill placed for the purpose of raising the ground level to support a building or structure shall:

~~(A)~~ Consist of earthen soil or rock materials only. Dredged material may be used as fill only upon certificate of suitability by a registered professional geotechnical engineer.

(A) Fill used to support structures must be compacted to 95% of the maximum density obtainable by the Standard Proctor Test (ASTM Standard D-698), and its suitability to support structures certified by a registered professional engineer licensed to practice in MD.

Comment [m15]: Keep or omit?

(B) Extend laterally from the building footprint to provide for adequate access as a function of use; the *Floodplain administrator* may seek advice from the state Fire Marshal's Office and/or the local fire services agency;

(C) Comply with the requirements of the *building code* and be placed and compacted to provide for stability under conditions of rising and falling floodwaters and resistance to erosion, scour, and settling;

(D) Be sloped no steeper than one (1) vertical to two (2) horizontal, unless approved by the *Floodplain administrator*;

(E) Be protected from erosion associated with expected velocities during the occurrence of the *base flood*; unless approved by the *Floodplain administrator*, fill slopes shall be protected by vegetation if the expected velocity is less than five (5) feet per second, and by other means if the expected velocity is five (5) feet per second or more; and

(F) Be designed with provisions for adequate drainage and no adverse effect on adjacent properties.

~~(F)(G)~~ In the event buildings on adjacent properties are known or determined to be subject to flooding under current conditions, the Floodplain administrator may require submission of hydrologic and hydraulic analyses to adequately demonstrate the effects of the proposed fill.

(3) *Enclosures below the lowest floor.*

(A) *Enclosures below the lowest floor* shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, crawl/underfloor spaces, or limited storage.

(B) *Enclosures below the lowest floor* shall be constructed using *flood damage-resistant materials*.

(C) *Enclosures below the lowest floor* shall be provided with *flood openings* which shall meet the following criteria: -[Note: See *NFIP* Technical Bulletin #1, "Openings in Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures."]

- (i) There shall be a minimum of two (2) *flood openings* on different sides of each enclosed area; if a building has more than one (1) *enclosure below the lowest floor*, each such enclosure shall have *flood openings* on exterior walls.
- (ii) The total net area of all *flood openings* shall be at least one (1) square inch for each square foot of enclosed area (non-engineered *flood openings*), or the *flood openings* shall be engineered *flood openings* that are designed and certified by a *licensed* professional engineer to automatically allow entry and exit of floodwaters; the certification requirement may be satisfied by an individual certification or an Evaluation Report issued by the ICC Evaluation Service, Inc.
- (iii) The bottom of each *flood opening* shall be one (1) foot or less above the higher of the interior floor or grade, or the exterior grade, immediately below the opening.
- (iv) Any louvers, screens or other covers for the *flood openings* shall allow the automatic flow of floodwaters into and out of the enclosed area.
- (v) If installed in doors, *flood openings* that meet requirements of paragraphs (i) through (iv), are acceptable; however, doors without installed *flood openings* do not meet the requirements of this section.

(e) *Nonresidential structures and nonresidential portions of* ~~Mixed Use~~*mixed-use structures. New nonresidential structures and nonresidential portions of* ~~mixed use~~*mixed-use structures, and substantial improvement (including repair of substantial damage) of existing nonresidential structures and nonresidential portions of* ~~mixed use~~*mixed-use structures shall comply with the applicable requirements of section 8-29(a) and the requirements of this section. See section 8-30(e) for requirements for horizontal additions.*

Comment [kgw16]: What's the edit? If was "mixed-use" structure and still is "mixed-use" structure.

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(1) *Elevation requirements.* Elevated structures shall:

- (A) Have the *lowest floor* (including *basement*) elevated to or above the *flood protection elevation*; or
- (B) In *areas of shallow flooding* (Zone AO), have the *lowest floor* (including *basement*) elevated at least as high above the *highest adjacent grade* as the depth number specified in feet on the *FIRM* plus two (2) feet, or at least four (4) feet- if a depth number is not specified; and

(C) Have *enclosures below the lowest floor*, if any, that comply with the requirements of section 8-30(d)(3); or

(D) If proposed to be elevated on fill, meet the limitations on fill in section 8-30(d)(2)

~~(D)~~(E) Basement floors that are below grade on all sides are prohibited.

(2) *Floodproofing requirements.*

(A) *Floodproofing* of new nonresidential buildings is not allowed in *nontidal waters of the state* (COMAR 26.17.04.11(B)(7)).

(B) *Floodproofing* for *substantial improvement* of nonresidential buildings is allowed in *nontidal waters of the state*.

(C) If *floodproofing* is proposed, *structures* shall:

(i) Be designed to be dry *floodproofed* such that the building or *structure* is watertight with walls and floors substantially impermeable to the passage of water to the level of the *flood protection elevation* plus one (1) to 1.0 foot~~s~~; or

Comment [m17]: Match freeboard requirement or just 1 foot?

(ii) If located in an *area of shallow flooding* (Zone AO), be dry *floodproofed* at least as high above the *highest adjacent grade* as the depth number specified on the *FIRM* plus three (3) feet, or at least ~~five (5)~~four (4) feet if a depth number is not specified; and

Comment [m18]: Match freeboard requirement or something else? Need to know rationale.

(iii) Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy;

(iv) Have *floodproofing* measures that are designed taking into consideration the nature of flood-related hazards; frequency, depth and duration of *flooding*; rate of rise and fall of floodwater; soil characteristics; flood-borne debris; at least 12 hours of flood warning time from a credible source; and time necessary to implement any measures that require human intervention;

(v) Have at least one (1) door above the applicable flood elevation that allows human ingress and egress during conditions of *flooding*;

(vi) Have an operations and maintenance plan that is filed with local emergency management officials and that specifies the owner/occupant's responsibilities to monitor flood potential; the

Comment [kgw19]: Is "operations and maintenance plan" supposed to be defined? It's in italics suggesting it's a definition like the rest of the ordinance.

location of any shields, doors, closures, tools, or other goods that are required for implementation; maintenance of such goods; methods of installation; and periodic inspection; and

- (vii) Be certified by a *licensed* professional engineer or *licensed* architect, through execution of a *Floodproofing Certificate* that states that the design and methods of construction meet the requirements of this section. The *Floodproofing Certificate* shall be submitted with the construction drawings as required in section 8-28(e)(1)(M).

(e) *Horizontal additions.*

- (1) A horizontal addition proposed for a building or *structure* that was constructed after the date specified in section 8-27(a) shall comply with the applicable requirements of 8-29(a) and this section.
- (2) In *nontidal waters of the state* that are subject to the regulatory authority of *MDE*, all horizontal additions shall comply with the applicable requirements of 8-29(a) and this section, and:
 - (A) If the addition is structurally connected to the *base building*, the requirements of subsection (3) below apply.
 - (B) If the addition has an independent foundation and is not structurally connected to the *base building* and the common wall with the *base building* is modified by no more than a doorway, the *base building* is not required to be brought into compliance.
- (3) For horizontal additions that are structurally connected to the *base building*:
 - (A) If the addition combined with other proposed repairs, alterations, or modifications of the *base building* constitutes *substantial improvement*, the *base building* and the addition shall comply with the applicable requirements of 8-29(a) and this section.
 - (B) If the addition constitutes *substantial improvement*, the *base building* and the addition shall comply with all of the applicable requirements of 8-29(a) and this section.
- (4) For horizontal additions with independent foundations that are not structurally connected to the *base building* and the common wall with the *base building* is modified by no more than a doorway, the *base building* is not required to be brought into compliance.

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- (5) A horizontal addition to a building or *structure* that is not *substantial improvement*, and is not located in *nontidal waters of the state*, is not required to comply with this section.

[Note: See “Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Desk Reference” (FEMA P-758).]

(f) *Accessory structures.*

(1) An ~~a~~Accessory structure may be permitted as an exemption to the elevation requirement if it is six-hundred (600) square feet or less in total floor area and conforms to subsections (A-F below).

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(A) ~~s~~ shall be limited to not more than 300 square feet in total floor area.

(2) An accessory structure exceeding 600 square feet in total floor area shall comply with the elevation requirements of section 8-30(d)(1), requirements of section 8-30(d), the floodproofing requirements of Section 8-30(e)(2), and shall:

(B) (A) Accessory structures shall comply with the elevation requirements and other Section 5.4, the floodproofing requirements of Section 5.5(B), or shall:

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Be useable only for parking of vehicles or limited storage;

(B) Be constructed with *flood damage-resistant materials* below the *base flood elevation*;

(C) Be constructed and placed to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters;

(D) Be anchored to prevent flotation;

(E) Have electrical service and mechanical equipment elevated to or above the *base flood elevation*; and

(F) Have flood openings that meet the requirements of section 8-30(d)(3).

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5.8 — Agricultural Buildings

(A) ~~Agricultural buildings shall be permitted on a case-by-case basis.~~

(1) ~~All agricultural buildings exceeding 600 square feet total floor area are subject to the variance procedure. Refer to Section 7.0.~~

~~(2) If possible, always place agricultural buildings out of the SFHA.~~

~~(3) The building shall be elevated to the highest extent practicable;~~

~~(4) All agricultural buildings shall be anchored to the ground to resist floatation, collapse and lateral movement;~~

~~(5) The structure must be located, oriented and constructed so as to minimize flood damage;~~

~~(6) Meet requirements of Section 5.7(B)1-6;~~

~~(7) Conversion of agricultural structure to a change of use shall require the building to conform, at a minimum, to regulations of this chapter.~~

~~(8) A Declaration of Land Restriction is required to be recorded with the Deed.~~

To qualify for an agricultural building, the following criteria must be adequately met:

~~(1) Demonstrate as being a cooperating partner with the Allegany Soil Conservation District and/or Farm Program; and/or provide a Schedule F for previous tax year(s) (up to three years);~~

~~(2) Demonstrate through lease agreement(s) and/or ownership of at least two (2) acres of ground which is being farmed; and~~

~~(3) Demonstrate in writing what the building will be utilized for, provide a floor plan diagram illustrating door(s), window(s), flood vents and overall dimensions, etc.~~**Sec. 8-31. – Reserved.**

~~(3) Demonstrate in writing what the building will be utilized for, provide a floor plan diagram illustrating door(s), window(s), flood vents and overall dimensions, etc.~~**Sec. 8-32. – Variances.**

Comment [LC20]: If possible, AG structures should be located outside of the SFHA

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(a) General.

- (1) The ~~[BODY DESIGNATED TO HEAR VARIANCES]~~ Board of Zoning Appeals Floodplain Management Appeals Review Committee Board of Zoning Appeals shall have the power to consider and authorize or deny variances from the strict application of the requirements of these regulations. A variance shall be approved only if it is determined ~~to~~ to not be contrary to the public interest and where, owing to special conditions of the lot or parcel, a literal enforcement of the provisions of these regulations, an unnecessary hardship would result.

Comment [kgw21]: County to confirm this is the correct body that hears floodplain variance requests here and throughout Section 7.0.

(2) Upon consideration of the purposes of these regulations, the individual circumstances, and the considerations and limitations of this section, the Board of Zoning Appeals [DESIGNATED BODY]Board of Zoning Appeals Floodplain Management Appeals Review Committee may attach such conditions to *variances* as it deems necessary to further the purposes of these regulations.

(3) No variance shall be granted for an *accessory structure* exceeding 600 square feet. ~~Variances may be considered for agricultural buildings exceeding 600 square feet. Refer to Section 5.8.~~

~~No variance shall be granted for an *accessory structure* exceeding 600 square feet. *Agricultural buildings* greater than 600 square feet may be granted a variance, upon meeting criteria listed in Section 5.8. A signed *Declaration of Land Restriction (Nonconversion Agreement)* is required as a condition of receiving the variance. The Agreement must be recorded with the Deed and conform to Section 5.8.~~

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The Board of Zoning Appeals [DESIGNATED BODY]Board of Zoning Appeals Floodplain Management Appeals Review Committee shall notify, in writing, any applicant to whom a *variance* is granted to construct or substantially improve a building or *structure* with its *lowest floor* below the elevation required by these regulations. ~~that~~Additionally, the variance is to the floodplain management requirements of these regulations only, and that the cost of federal flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk, with rates up to \$25 per \$100 of insurance coverage.

(4) A record of all *variance* actions, including justification for issuance shall be maintained pursuant to section 8-28(b)(10) of these regulations.

(b) *Application for a variance.*

(1) The owner of property, or the owner's authorized agent, for which a *variance* is sought shall submit an application for a *variance* to the *Floodplain administrator*.

(2) At a minimum, the application shall contain the following information: name, address, and telephone number of the applicant and property owner; legal description of the property; parcel map; description of the existing use; description of the proposed use; site map showing the location of flood hazard areas, designated *floodway* boundaries, *flood zones*, *base flood elevations*, and *flood protection setbacks*; description of the *variance* sought; and reason for the *variance* request. *Variance* applications shall specifically address each of the considerations in section 8-32(c).

(3) If the application is for a *variance* to allow the *lowest floor* of a building or *structure* below the applicable minimum elevation required by these regulations, the application shall include a statement signed by the owner that, if granted, the conditions of the *variance* shall be recorded on the deed of the property.

(4) If the application is for a *variance* for a *historic structure* pursuant to section 8-29(g) of these regulations, the application shall contain documentation that the proposed work does not preclude the *structure*'s continued eligibility and designation as a *historic structure*. The documentation shall be obtained from a source that is authorized to make such determinations (see definition of "Historic Structure").

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~~(2) If the application is for a variance to allow the lowest floor of a building or structure below the applicable minimum elevation required by these regulations, the application shall include a statement signed by the owner that, if granted, the conditions of the variance shall be recorded on the deed of the property.~~

~~[If Alternative 1: "variance method" was chosen FOR THE DEFINITION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT in Section 2.0, and ALSO IN SECTION 4.6, include Paragraph (D) below. However, if Alternative 2: "definition method" was chosen, delete Paragraph (D) below.]~~

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~~(e) If the application is for a variance for a historic structure pursuant to Section 4.6 of these regulations, the application shall contain documentation that the proposed work does not preclude the structure's continued eligibility and designation as a historic structure. The documentation shall be obtained from a source that is authorized to make such determinations (see definition of "Historic Structure").~~

~~(c)~~ (c) Considerations for variances.

- (1) MDE comments. The Floodplain administrator shall request comments on variance applications from MDE (NFIP State Coordinator) and shall provide such comments to the Board of Zoning Appeals~~[DESIGNATED BODY]~~Board of Zoning Appeals Floodplain Management Appeals Review Committee.
- (2) Board of zoning appeals findings. In considering variance applications, the ~~[DESIGNATED BODY]~~Board of Zoning Appeals Floodplain Management Appeals Review Committee Board of Zoning Appeals shall consider and make findings of fact on all evaluations, all relevant factors, requirements specified in other sections of these regulations, and the following factors:

- (A) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others.
- (B) The danger to life and property due to *flooding* or erosion damage.
- (C) The susceptibility of the proposed *development* and its contents (if applicable) to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner.
- (D) The importance of the services to the *community* provided by the proposed *development*.
- (E) The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to, or are subject to less, *flooding* or erosion damage.
- (F) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable, or if the facility is a *functionally dependent use*.
- (G) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated *development*.
- (H) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and hazard mitigation plan for that area.
- (I) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for passenger vehicles and emergency vehicles.
- (J) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site.
- (K) The costs of providing government services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- (L) The comments provided by *MDE (NFIP State Coordinator)*.

- (d) *Limitations for granting variances.* The ~~[DESIGNATED BODY]~~Board of Zoning Appeals Floodplain Management Appeals Review CommitteeBoard of Zoning Appeals shall make an affirmative decision on a *variance* request only upon:

- (A) A showing of good and sufficient cause. Good and sufficient cause deals solely with the physical characteristics of the property and cannot be based on the character of the improvement, the personal characteristics of the

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owner/inhabitants, or local provision that regulate standards other than health and public safety.

- (B) A determination that failure to grant the *variance* would result in exceptional hardship due to the physical characteristics of the property. Increased cost or inconvenience of meeting the requirements of these regulations does not constitute an exceptional hardship to the applicant.
- (C) A determination that the granting of a *variance* for *development* within any designated *floodway*, or flood hazard area with *base flood elevations* but no designated *floodway*, will not result in increased flood heights beyond that which is allowed in these regulations.
- (D) A determination that the granting of a *variance* will not result in additional threats to public safety; extraordinary public expense, nuisances, fraud or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws.
- (E) A determination that the building, *structure* or other *development* is protected by methods to minimize flood damages.
- (F) A determination that the *variance* is the minimum necessary to afford relief, considering the flood hazard.

~~(3) Demonstrate in writing what the building will be utilized for, provide a floor plan diagram illustrating door(s), window(s), flood vents and overall dimensions, etc.~~ Sec. 8-33. –

Enforcement.

- (a) *Compliance required.*
 - (1) No building, *structure* or *development* shall hereafter be located, erected, constructed, reconstructed, improved, repaired, extended, converted, enlarged or altered without full compliance with these regulations and all other applicable regulations.
 - (2) Failure to obtain a permit shall be a *violation* of these regulations and shall be subject to penalties in accordance with section 8-33(c).
 - (3) Permits issued on the basis of plans and applications approved by the *Floodplain administrator* authorize only the specific activities set forth in such approved plans and applications or amendments thereto. Use, arrangement, or construction of such specific activities that are contrary to that authorization shall be deemed a *violation* of these regulations.

- (b) *Notice of violation and stop work order.* If the *floodplain administrator* determines that there has been a *violation* of any provision of these regulations, the *Floodplain*

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administrator shall give notice of such *violation* to the owner, the owner's authorized agent, and the *person* responsible for such *violation*, and may issue a stop work order. The notice of *violation* or stop work order shall be in writing and shall:

- (1) Include a list of *violations*, referring to the section or sections of these regulations that have been violated;
- (2) Order remedial action which, if taken, will affect compliance with the provisions of these regulations;
- (3) Specify a reasonable period of time to correct the *violation*;
- (4) Advise the recipients of the right to appeal; and
- (5) Be served in person; or
- (6) Be posted in a conspicuous place in or on the property and sent by registered or certified mail to the last known mailing address, residence, or place of business of the recipients.

- (c) *Violations and penalties.* Violations of these regulations or failure to comply with the requirements of these regulations or any conditions attached to a permit or variance shall constitute a ~~misdemeanor~~ municipal infraction. Any person responsible for a violation shall comply with the notice of violation or stop work order. A fine of two-hundred dollars (\$200.00) will be imposed for the first violation and a fine of four-hundred dollars (\$400.00) will be imposed for each violation thereafter. Failure to comply shall be deemed a fine of [INSERT PENALTIES ESTABLISHED BY THE COMMUNITY] five hundred US dollars (\$500.00). Each day a violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. The violation must be corrected prior to any further work progressing on the project. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the [COMMUNITY NAME] Allegany County the city from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

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Comment [m22]: Get input from City solicitor

SECTION 9.0 SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS AND EFFECTIVE DATE

~~(3) Demonstrate in writing what the building will be utilized for, provide a floor plan diagram illustrating door(s), window(s), flood vents and overall dimensions, etc.~~ Sec. 8-34. – Subsequent amendments and effective date.

- (a) *Subsequent Amendments.* All ordinances or parts of ordinances that are inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency. This ordinance shall be amended as required by *FEMA*, Title 44,

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Code of Federal Regulations. All subsequent amendments to this ordinance are subject to the approval of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and MDE.

- (b) *Effective date.* This ordinance is effective as of February 11, 2020. **ADOPTED this**
_____ day of _____, 20____ and to be effective on the _____ 3rd
day of _____ April, 2020.

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Comment [kgw23]: We recommend the new ordinance take effect on the same date of the new maps to make for a smooth transition.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

[NAME]
[CHAIR OF COMMISSION/COUNCIL]

[NAME]

[NAME]

[NAME]

[NAME] **BOARD OF COUNTY**
COMMISSIONERS
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

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Jacob C. Shade, President

Creade V. Brodie, Jr., Commissioner

ATTEST: _____

David J. Caporale, Commissioner

Brandon S. Butler, Esq., County Administrator

CERTIFICATION

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I, Brandon S. Butler, Esq., County Administrator and Clerk to the County Commissioners
of Allegany County, Maryland, hereby certify that the above action of the
Commissioners is a part of the formal, written record of the public meeting on the
_____ day of _____, 202019.

Brandon S. Butler, Esq., County Administrator